

not prevent mariners from transiting the West Bay Bridge. It will require only that mariners plan their transits.

Small Entities

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), the Coast Guard must consider whether this action will have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. "Small entities" include independently owned and operated small businesses that are not dominant in their field and that otherwise qualify as "small business concerns" under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632). Because of the reasons discussed in the Regulatory Evaluation above, the Coast Guard certifies under 5 U.S.C. 605(b) that this action, if adopted, will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

Collection of Information

This rule contains no collection of information requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

Federalism

The Coast Guard has analyzed this proposal in accordance with the principles and criteria contained in Executive Order 12612, and it has been determined that this proposed regulation does not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

Environment

The Coast Guard considered the environmental impact of this proposal and concluded that, under section 2.B.2.e.(32)(e) of Commandant Instruction M16475.1B, this proposal is categorically excluded from further environmental documentation. A Categorical Exclusion Determination is available in the docket for inspection or copying where indicated under ADDRESSES.

List of Subjects in 33 CFR Part 117

Bridges.

For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Coast Guard proposes to amend 33 CFR part 117 as follows:

PART 117—DRAWBRIDGE OPERATION REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for Part 117 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 33 U.S.C. 499; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 1.05–1(g); section 117.255 also issued under the authority of Pub. L. 102–587, 106 Stat. 5039.

2. Section 117.622 is added to read as follows:

§ 117.622 West Bay.

(a) The draw of the West Bay Bridge, in Osterville, Massachusetts, shall open on signal from April 1 through October 31 on the following schedule:

(1) From April 1 through June 14 and October 12 through October 31; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(2) June 15 through June 30; 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(3) July 1 until Labor Day; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

(4) Labor Day through October 11; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(5) At all other times from April 1 through October 31, the draw shall open on signal if at least four (4) hours advance notice is given by calling the number posted at the bridge.

(b) From November 1 through March 31, the draw shall open if at least twenty-four (24) hours advance notice is given by calling the number posted at the bridge.

(c) The owners of this bridge shall provide and keep in good legible condition clearance gauges for each draw with figures not less than 12 inches high designed, installed and maintained according to the provisions of section 118.160 of this chapter.

Dated: December 29, 1994.

J.L. Linnon,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Commander, First Coast Guard District.

[FR Doc. 95–565 Filed 1–9–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–14–M

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 52

[OAQPS No. CA–102–3–6756a; FRL–5135–5]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision, Placer County Air Pollution Control District (PCAPCD) and San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (SDCAPCD)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).

SUMMARY: EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the California State Implementation Plan (SIP) which concern recordkeeping requirements for sources emitting volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and which concern the control of VOC emissions from metal can and coil coating operations.

The intended effect of proposing approval of these rules is to regulate

emissions of VOCs in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (CAA or the Act). EPA's final action on this notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) will incorporate these rules into the federally approved SIP. EPA has evaluated each of these rules and is proposing to approve them under provisions of the CAA regarding EPA action on SIP submittals, SIPs for national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards and plan requirements for nonattainment areas.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 9, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be mailed to: Daniel A. Meer, Rulemaking Section [A–5–3], Air and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901.

Copies of the rules and EPA's evaluation report of each rule are available for public inspection at EPA's Region 9 office during normal business hours. Copies of the submitted rules are also available for inspection at the following locations:

California Air Resources Board, Stationary Source Division, Rule Evaluation Section, 2020 "L" Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

Placer County Air Pollution Control District, 11464 B Avenue, Auburn, CA 95603.

San Diego County Air Pollution Control District, 9150 Chesapeake Drive, San Diego, CA 92123.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Nikole Reaksecker, Rulemaking Section (A–5–3), Air and Toxics Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105–3901, (415) 744–1187.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Applicability

The rules being proposed for approval into the California SIP include: PCAPCD Rule 223, Metal Container Coating; PCAPCD Rule 410, Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions; and SDCAPCD Rule 67.4, Metal Container, Metal Closure, and Metal Coil Coating Operations. These rules were submitted by the California Air Resources Board to EPA on November 30, 1994, December 21, 1994, and October 19, 1994, respectively.

Background

On March 3, 1978, EPA promulgated a list of ozone nonattainment areas under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977 (1977 CAA or pre-amended Act), that included Placer

County and San Diego County. 43 FR 8964; 40 CFR 81.305. Because these areas were unable to meet the statutory attainment date of December 31, 1982, California requested under section 172(a)(2), and EPA approved, an extension of the attainment date to December 31, 1987. 40 CFR 52.222. On May 26, 1988, EPA notified the Governor of California, pursuant to section 110(a)(2)(H) of the pre-amended Act, that the above districts' portions of the California SIP were inadequate to attain and maintain the ozone standard and requested that deficiencies in the existing SIP be corrected (EPA's SIP-Call). On November 15, 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted. Pub. L. 101-549, 104 Stat. 2399, codified at 42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q. In amended section 182(a)(2)(A) of the CAA, Congress statutorily adopted the requirement that nonattainment areas fix their deficient reasonably available control technology (RACT) rules for ozone and established a deadline of May 15, 1991 for states to submit corrections of those deficiencies. Section 182(a)(2)(A) applies to areas designated as nonattainment prior to enactment of the amendments and classified as marginal or above as of the date of enactment. It requires such areas to adopt and correct RACT rules pursuant to pre-amended section 172(b) as interpreted in pre-amendment guidance.¹ EPA's SIP-Call used that guidance to indicate the necessary corrections for specific nonattainment areas. Both Placer County and San Diego County are classified as serious;² therefore, these areas were subject to the RACT fix-up requirement and the May 15, 1991 deadline.

The State of California submitted many revised RACT rules for incorporation into its SIP on October 19, 1994, November 30, 1994, and December 21, 1994, including the rules being acted on in this document. This document addresses EPA's proposed action for PCAPCD Rule 223, Metal Container Coating; PCAPCD Rule 410, Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions; and SDCAPCD

Rule 67.4, Metal Container, Metal Closure, and Metal Coil Coating Operations. PCAPCD adopted Rules 223 and 410 on October 6, 1994 and November 3, 1994, respectively. SDCAPCD adopted Rule 67.4 on September 27, 1994. These submitted rules were found to be complete on December 7, 1994, December 23, 1994, and December 1, 1994, pursuant to EPA's completeness criteria that are set forth in 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix V³ and are being proposed for approval into the SIP.

PCAPCD Rule 223 controls VOC emissions from metal container coating operations. PCAPCD Rule 410 establishes recordkeeping requirements for sources emitting VOCs. SDCAPCD Rule 67.4 controls VOC emissions from metal container, metal closure, and metal coil coating operations. VOCs contribute to the production of ground level ozone and smog. These rules were adopted as part of the districts' effort to achieve the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone and in response to EPA's SIP-Call and the section 182(a)(2)(A) CAA requirement. The following is EPA's evaluation and proposed action for these rules.

EPA Evaluation and Proposed Action

In determining the approvability of a VOC rule, EPA must evaluate the rule for consistency with the requirements of the CAA and EPA regulations, as found in section 110 and Part D of the CAA and 40 CFR Part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans). The EPA interpretation of these requirements, which forms the basis for today's action, appears in the various EPA policy guidance documents listed in footnote 1. Among those provisions is the requirement that a VOC rule must, at a minimum, provide for the implementation of RACT for stationary sources of VOC emissions. This requirement was carried forth from the pre-amended Act.

For the purpose of assisting state and local agencies in developing RACT rules, EPA prepared a series of Control Technique Guideline (CTG) documents. The CTGs are based on the underlying requirements of the Act and specify the presumptive norms for what is RACT for specific source categories. Under the CAA, Congress ratified EPA's use of these documents, as well as other Agency policy, for requiring States to

"fix-up" their RACT rules. See section 182(a)(2)(A). The CTG applicable to PCAPCD Rule 223 and SDCAPCD Rule 67.4 is entitled, "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Existing Stationary Sources—Volume II: Surface Coating of Cans, Coils, Paper, Fabrics, Automobiles, and Light-Duty Trucks", EPA-450/2-77-008. The guidance document used to evaluate PCAPCD Rule 410 is entitled, "Recordkeeping Guidance Document for Surface Coating Operations and the Graphics Arts Industry", EPA-340/1-88-003. Further interpretations of EPA policy are found in the Blue Book, referred to in footnote 1. In general, these guidance documents have been set forth to ensure that VOC rules are fully enforceable and strengthen or maintain the SIP.

PCAPCD Rule 223 includes the following significant changes from the current SIP:

- Adds definitions which improve rule clarity and enforceability,
- Regulates emissions from coil coating, the interior body spray of three piece cans, tab press lubricant, and necker lubricants,
- Lowers emission limits for the interior body spray of two piece cans and new drums, pails and lids coatings,
- Allows emission control systems to be used by sources using noncomplying coatings,
- Specifies coating application methods,
- Prohibits use of coatings which could violate the provisions of the rule,
- Regulates the use of surface preparation and clean-up solvents,
- Adds a compliance schedule to the administrative requirements,
- Requires sources using an emission control device to submit an Operation and Maintenance Plan and to maintain daily records,
- States that compliance with the standards of Section 302 shall be demonstrated by conducting annual source testing of the emission control equipment and by analyzing coating VOC content,
- Includes test methods for determining vapor pressure of an organic solvent used in a gun washing system and for determining capture and control efficiency.

PCAPCD Rule 410 includes the following significant changes from the current SIP:

- Removes reference to unspecified test methods. SDCAPCD's submitted Rule 67.4 includes the following significant changes from the current SIP:
- Redefines "closure", "exempt compound", and "volatile organic compound (VOC)", and defines

¹ Among other things, the pre-amendment guidance consists of those portions of the proposed Post-1987 ozone and carbon monoxide policy that concern RACT, 52 FR 45044 (November 24, 1987); "Issues Relating to VOC Regulation Cutpoints, Deficiencies, and Deviations, Clarification to Appendix D of November 24, 1987 *Federal Register* Notice" (Blue Book) (notice of availability was published in the *Federal Register* on May 25, 1988); and the existing control technique guidelines (CTGs).

² Placer County and San Diego County retained their designations of nonattainment and were classified by operation of law pursuant to sections 107(d) and 181(a) upon the date of enactment of the CAA. See 55 FR 56694 (November 6, 1991).

³ EPA adopted the completeness criteria on February 16, 1990 (55 FR 5830) and, pursuant to section 110(k)(1)(A) of the CAA, revised the criteria on August 26, 1991 (56 FR 42216).

“exterior body spray” and “letterpress coating”.

- Specifies VOC limits for letterpress coatings, other coil coatings, and end sealing compounds applied to pet food and non-food containers,
- Removes portions containing Air Pollution Control Officer Discretion,
- Requires air pollution control systems installed to include emissions collection systems with an overall capture and control device efficiency of at least 85 percent by weight,
- Adds recordkeeping requirements for solvent usage and sources using noncomplying coatings,
- Allows the measurement of VOC content in letterpress coatings to be determined using SDCAPCD's Method 24D,
- Requires the measurement of VOC content in noncomplying coatings to be conducted in accordance with EPA Methods 18 and 25 or 25A,
- Includes requirements when perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds and other exempt compounds are present in the coating, cleaning, or surface preparation material.

EPA has evaluated the submitted rules and has determined that they are consistent with the CAA, EPA regulations, and EPA policy. Therefore, PCAPCD Rule 223, Metal Container Coating; PCAPCD Rule 410, Recordkeeping for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions; and SDCAPCD Rule 67.4, Metal Container, Metal Closure, and Metal Coil Coating Operations, are being proposed for approval under section 110(k)(3) of the CAA as meeting the requirements of section 110(a) and Part D.

Nothing in this action should be construed as permitting or allowing or establishing a precedent for any future request for revision to any state implementation plan. Each request for revision to the state implementation plan shall be considered separately in light of specific technical, economic, and environmental factors and in relation to relevant statutory and regulatory requirements.

Regulatory Process

Under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 600 et. seq., EPA must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis assessing the impact of any proposed or final rule on small entities. 5 U.S.C. 603 and 604. Alternatively, EPA may certify that the rule will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Small entities include small businesses, small not-for-profit enterprises and government entities with jurisdiction over populations of less than 50,000.

SIP approvals under sections 110 and 301 and subchapter I, Part D of the CAA do not create any new requirements, but simply approve requirements that the State is already imposing. Therefore, because the Federal SIP-approval does not impose any new requirements, it does not have a significant impact on any small entities affected. Moreover, due to the nature of the Federal-state relationship under the CAA, preparation of a regulatory flexibility analysis would constitute Federal inquiry into the economic reasonableness of state action. The CAA forbids EPA to base its actions concerning SIPs on such grounds. *Union Electric Co. v. U.S. E.P.A.*, 427 U.S. 246, 256–66 (S.Ct. 1976); 42 U.S.C. 7410(a)(2).

The OMB has exempted this action from review under Executive Order 12866.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 52

Environmental protection, Air pollution control, Hydrocarbons, Intergovernmental relations, Ozone, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Volatile organic compound.

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 7401–7671q.

Dated: December 27, 1994.

Felicia Marcus,

Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 95–521 Filed 1–9–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

40 CFR Part 52

[W145–01–6501; FRL–5136–3]

Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Wisconsin

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: USEPA proposing to approve the State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision, for the Milwaukee ozone nonattainment area (Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha counties), as submitted by the State of Wisconsin. The purpose of the revision is to offset any growth in emissions from growth in vehicle miles traveled (VMT), or number of vehicle trips, and to attain reduction in motor vehicle emissions, in combination with other measures, as needed to comply with Reasonable Further Progress (RFP) milestones of the Clean Air Act (Act). Wisconsin submitted the implementation plan revision to satisfy the statutory mandates, found in section 182 of the Act, which requires the State to submit

a SIP revision that identifies and adopts specific enforceable Transportation Control Measures (TCM) to offset any growth in emissions from growth in VMT, or number of vehicle trips, in severe ozone nonattainment areas.

The rationale for this proposed approval is set forth below; additional information is available at the address indicated below.

DATES: Comments on this proposed rule must be received on or before February 9, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Written comments should be sent to: Carlton T. Nash, Chief, Regulation Development Section, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch (AT–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Copies of the Wisconsin SIP revision request and USEPA's analysis are available for inspection at the following address: (It is recommended that you telephone Michael Leslie at (312) 353–6680 before visiting the Region 5 Office.) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Air and Radiation Division, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

A copy of the Wisconsin SIP revision request is available for inspection at the office of: Jerry Kurtzweg (ANR–443), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael G. Leslie, Air Toxics and Radiation Branch, Regulation Development Section (AT–18J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–6680.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 182(d)(1)(A) of the Act requires States that contain severe ozone nonattainment areas to adopt transportation control measures and transportation control strategies to offset growth in emissions from growth in VMT or number of vehicle trips and to attain reductions in motor vehicle emissions (in combination with other measures) as needed to comply with the Act's RFP milestones and attainment requirements. The requirements for establishing a VMT Offset program are set forth in 182(d)(1)(A) and discussed in the General Preamble to Title I of the Act (57 FR 13498 April 16, 1992).

For certain program required under the Act (including VMT-Offset), USEPA had earlier adopted a policy pursuant to section 110(k)(4) of the Act to conditionally approve SIPs that committed to provide the USEPA by a